THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. NTPC is going to set up Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (2x250 MW) at Salakati in Kokrajhar district of Assam based on Assam coal at the existing location of Assam State Electricity Board of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station which had been shut down for quite some time.

(b) and (c) Presently, coal transportation is envisaged through Indian Railways system. NTPC also envisages to undertake study to finalize optimal mode of transportation of coal, in addition to rail transportation, after examining various options including transportation through waterways.

Per Unit Cost of Power

1866. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unit cost of power generated by private sector power plants is higher than the power generated by the public sector power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any propossl to form a uniform costing policy for both sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The per unit cost of power generation by the plants depends on fixed and variable cost. Most of the plants in private sector have come up in the recent past, for which capital investment is more, hence the fixed cost is higher. The comparative details indicating the weighted per unit cost of power purchased from public and private power plants are enclosed as Statements (See below)

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the tariff for supply electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee is to be determined by Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission in accordance with its regulations on terms and conditions for the determination of tariff.

Statement

Unit cost of weighted power purchased from public and private power plants

SI. No.	State	Cost of power in paise/Kwh	
		Private sector	Public sector
1.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	i. 46 (own hydro) ii. 160 (own thermal)
2.	Rajasthan	i. 201 (captive) ii. 355 (non conventional)	161 (CGS)
3.	Chhattisgarh	224.48 (IPP)	124.11 (CGS)
4.	Bihar	N.A.	133-183 (NTPC)
5.	Karnataka	584.55 (Major IPP)	204.44 (CGS)
6.	Andhra Pradesh	293 (IPP)	151.11(CGS)
7.	Delhi	N.A.	188(CGS)
8.	Tamil Nadu	530.92(IPP)	156.03(CGS)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	235(IPP)	184.94(CGS)
10.	Gujarat	272(IPP)	168(CGS)
11.	Maharashtra	250(Tata Power)	163.8(CGS)
12.	Kerala	N.A.	207(CGS)
13.	Orissa	N.A.	171.74(CGS)
14.	Assam	215(DLF)	142(CGS)
15.	Punjab	N.A.	168.6(CGS)
16.	Haryana	240(MPP)	169.20(CGS)
17.	Jharkhand	N.A.	172(CGS)
18.	Madhya Pradesh	225(wind/captive)	151 (CGS)
19.	West Bengal	N.A.	167.7(CGS)

Note: IPP - Independent Power Producers; CGS - Central Generating Stations; MPP
- Merchant Power Plant (Power Trading Corporation/Malana)

Source: CERC